

**DARING OUTRAGE OFF
WANCHAI BAY.**PIRATES HOLD UP TAIKOO
LAUNCE.

OVER \$17,000 STOLEN.

A daring robbery was committed within the confines of the harbour yesterday morning, a gang of pirates holding up the launch *Taikoo*, on its way to the Dockyard with a large quantity of notes and silver coin for the payment of workmen, and getting away successfully with the greater part of the money.

It appears that the shroff of the *Taikoo* Dockyard Company, who is a Chinese, was sent in the launch, which has a crew of about six persons, to Hongkong in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the money needed to pay the wages of the Company's employees.

The money was taken safely on board, the notes packed in one bag and the silver in another. When the launch was nearing Wanchai Bay, on the return journey, however, it is stated that another launch, carrying five men, who were armed with revolvers, ordered it to stop. As the robbers adopted a threatening attitude the order was complied. The robbers then clambered on board and commenced to search the boat. Evidently they knew of the existence of the money for it is alleged that they ordered the shroff to produce it. They took the bag containing between \$15,000 and \$17,000 in notes, but left the bag of silver because they regarded it as too heavy to carry.

Having secured their booty the pirates steamed off in a northerly direction, and the *Taikoo* immediately proceeded to the Dockyard and reported the loss. The Police were, of course, informed and are now busily engaged in making enquiries. There have been many cases of armed robberies and piracies in Hongkong territorial waters during recent months but this latest one is certainly the most daring so far recorded. The *Taikoo* it must be remembered was stopped in broad daylight almost within sight of the busiest part of the harbour. It seems obvious that the robbers must have had information regarding the errand upon which the launch was engaged and laid their plans accordingly. It is to be sincerely hoped that they will be brought to book.

**ARMED ROBBERS IN CHINESE
TERRITORY.**

A GANG OF THIRTY MEN.

Armed robberies and piracies in and around Hongkong are becoming everyday occurrences. For about a month or so after the Police succeeded in arresting two of the gangs operating in the Wanchai and Yau-mai districts, the robbers lay low, and since then they have deemed it prudent to carry on their activities out of reach of a vigilant Police Force, and have commenced operations in Chinese territory.

On November 15th a report was received in Hongkong to the effect that a gang of robbers, numbering about thirty, had entered the Tak Hing Distillery at Sha Tau Kok (Chinese territory), stolen \$270 in money and clothing, and taken captive the master's son, aged 20 years.

On Thursday night, five men-four armed with revolvers-entered a money-changer's shop in Shanghai Street. They drove the master and his family into the kitchen, where one of the robbers stood guard over them with a revolver while his confederates ransacked the shop. Later, they made off with \$160.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.SUMMARY OF WORK DONE
DURING 1913.

The collections at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon to-morrow (Sunday) will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen. The money received will be used to start an Endowment Fund for the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong; the local branch of the Missions to Seamen has no Endowment and no Reserve Funds.

The following is a summary of the work done by the local branch of the Missions to Seamen during 1913:

401 Visits to Ships.
90 Visits to Ships, Sailors' Homes, etc.
93 Visits to Ships and Hospitals.
81 Services in Church.
46 Administrations of the Holy Communion.
12 Concerts.
3,071 men present at Concerts.
12,220 letters written in Institute.
1,200 books, magazines, etc., put on ships or sent to troops.
Library formed—Over 1,000 Volumes.

40 Meetings held in Institute (e.g., Orange Lodge, Young Men's Club, etc.).
The Chaplain has also taken or assisted at 63 Services at St. John's Cathedral and at other places.

SPORT.**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**

The matches—one in each division—were down for decision to-day have been postponed, but there are still two in each league being played. The R.G.A., who should have met the Royal Engineers, found it impossible to raise a team, half their players being on the sick-list. The University finds Saturday an inconvenient day, and have postponed their match with the 87th Company. They are trying to make arrangements with a view to playing off their fixtures on days other than Saturdays.

The Club and Navy meet for the first time this season, and the local team will be severely tested. If they can hold their own to-day, their chances this season in both leagues will look very bright, but on-form the Navy team is the better by two or three goals. The Club did well to beat the South China Athletic, but they made rather an unconvincing show against the R.G.A. in their last league match, and gave one the impression that they would go down rather heavily against a really good team.

The South China Athletic are opposed to the Manchester Regiment on the Military ground, where the huge crowd will probably have the satisfaction of seeing their favourites capture the points, but the soldiers are expected to play a much better game than they did against the Navy, and an interesting contest should be witnessed.

In the second division the Staff and Departments meet the South China Athletic reserves, and with the military defence in form, an even game should result. The soldiers, however, are very short of reserves, and any weakening of the defence would probably result in a fairly easy win for the Chinese.

Kowloon and the Navy reserves play on the Club ground. The Navy team has a win of 12-0 to its credit, but on that occasion several first division players were participating in the match. With the Navy first team engaged with the Club, Kowloon may be able to hold its own, but the service team will start rather strong favourites.

As a result of the Exhibition Matches last Saturday \$180 was collected in aid of "Our Day" fund.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.**HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.**

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	P.TS.
Navy	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Hongkong F.C.	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
South China Ath.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
R. G. A.	1	0	1	0	0	4	0
R. E.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchesters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UNITED SERVICE LEAGUE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	P.TS.
Navy	1	1	0	0	8	0	2
R. E.	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Hongkong F.C.	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
R. G. A.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
South China Ath.	1	0	1	0	0	3	0
Manchesters	1	0	1	0	0	9	0

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	P.TS.
St. Josephs	2	2	0	0	3	1	4
Navy Res.	2	1	0	1	12	0	3
Staff and Dep'ts.	3	1	0	1	4	3	3
88th Co.	2	1	1	0	4	1	2
South China Ath.	1	1	0	0	4	2	2
University	2	1	1	0	1	5	2
Kowloon	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
87th Co.	3	0	2	1	0	13	1
83rd Co.	1	0	1	0	2	4	0

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.**HONGKONG LEAGUE.****Division I.**

Royal Navy v. Hongkong F.C.—Club ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Pragnall.

Manchester Regiment v. South China Athletic—Military ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Loach.

Division II.

Staff and Departments v. South China Athletic Reserves—Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

Kowloon v. Royal Navy Reserves—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Emery.

HONGKONG F.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The Hongkong League match between Hongkong F.C. and the Royal Navy will take place on the Club ground, instead of on the Navy ground as previously announced.

CRICKET.**UNIVERSITY v. R.G.A.**

The following will represent the University in the above match to-day at 2.15 p.m. on the "Varsity" ground:—A. H. Rumjahn (Captain), R. A. Ponsobly, Fane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, W. Gittings, D. K. Samy, S. C. Ang, T. E. Yeoh, K. S. Lim, C. Choa, and T. L. Cheah.

K.C.C. v. 83RD CO. R.G.A.

In this match at Kowloon, to-day, at 2.15 p.m., the home club will be represented by L. E. S. Hoage, C. J. Stapleton, W. Hyde, F. G. Harridge, D. G. Nicoll, C. P. James, A. de Souza, R. Frost, E. J. Edwards, A. E. Talford and J. H. Mead.

GOLF.

A Ladies' Bogey Competition will be played at Fanling on the last two Tuesdays in November.

CRICKET NOTES.**LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.**

(CONTRIBUTED).

The Craignower Club must consider itself exceptionally fortunate in having pulled off last Saturday's match against the Chinese in the identical manner in which the match against Kowloon had been won—that is to say, in the last few minutes. Both results demonstrated the strength of the Craignower "tail." Whatever may be said of the style of batting of the Craignower "tail," it was slogging alone that won the two victories. Had Omar, Goldenberg & Co. not adopted the methods they did—and they cannot adopt any other—Craignower would have had to be content with two drawn matches, instead of the two meritorious wins which have placed the club temporarily at the top of the League table. Some other clubs in the Colony would be the better for a couple of pile-drivers to finish off a critical innings one way or the other.

The Chinese showed a trifle too much confidence in declaring when they had scored 155 runs for the loss of 7 wickets, leaving Craignower with just about an hour and a half at the wicket. In ordinary circumstances, it would scarcely have been possible for Craignower, or any other League team, to get 155 runs in the time, but the Chinese did not count on the Craignower sloggers, who laid themselves out to win or lose the match. If only a percentage of the catches given had been held, the Chinese would have won. The Chinese side is one of the weakest fielding elevens in the League, and must improve in this department if the Club is going to do even as well as it did last season.

A very patient and steady display by Cheng Chi was the only bright feature in the Chinese innings. This batsman played barn-door cricket at the start (his game is rather inclined to be over-patient), but once he got into the thirties he lunged out. It was a good catch by Ford off Grimmett's bowling which sent him back to the pavilion. George Lee made 23 runs in good style. He is becoming one of the consistent scorers of his side. Yew Man Tsun's contribution of 31 was not lacking in finish. Both Cheng Chi and he rendered invaluable service to the side by taking the sting out of the bowling of Omar and Abbas, who opened the Craignower attack.

Thompson's innings, which yielded 45 runs to his side, was absolutely invaluable. He went in first wicket down and stayed almost to the end, scoring much more slowly than is his wont. Thompson's performance included some very strong drives to the off. It was Grimmett who knocked the heart out of the Chinese bowling by scoring 38 runs in half as many minutes. The last four Craignower men did the needful, Omar hitting out to the tune of 27 runs. When the ninth wicket fell, three more runs were required for victory, and these were obtained by Bush with a swipe to leg. After the match had been won, Goldenberg lashed out to good effect, so that by the conclusion of the over Craignower were 17 runs ahead and had won a most exciting match.

The captain of the Navy team, Commander Gibson, made an error of judgment last Saturday. His side took just two hours to make 155 runs, and it must have been manifest to all that the Civil Service were not likely to be dismissed in the short space of an hour. If Gibson had declared his innings closed, say, at 4.30, leaving the Civilians with even a stray chance of winning or losing the game, the match would have been much more interesting. This was the second drawn match in succession played by the Civil Service this League season. It must be emphasised that in both instances the Civilians were not to blame for the result. Against the R.G.A., on the previous week-end, they nearly lost in an effort to force a decision, and, as for last Saturday, it was not to be expected that the side could get anything like 160 runs in an hour. The Navy lacked three or four of their best men, to wit, Hack, Davies, Godfrey and Carey, but I notice that E. H. A. MacCarthy, whose inclusion I recommended, was put into the team. MacCarthy did not shine in batting, but he seems quite a useful bowler. Commander Gibson showed his old form again, after two "lean" week-ends. His 50 was the result of forceful batting; indeed, it was in attempting a big hit that he was smartly stumped by Sara. Kennett contributed the biggest score he has made this season. He has improved with every game and is now one of the mainstays of his side.

Both Wood and Bradbury had some reason to cavil at the manner in which they were given out. It certainly seemed, to some at least, as if Holborn, who caught Wood, had taken the ball off the ground, and it was unfortunate that, owing to the falling light, the umpire did not notice, before giving Bradbury out leg before wicket, that the ball slid off his bat on to his pads. Such mistakes, however, are common in cricket.

There was tall scoring in the League match between the University and the Royal Engineers. It was undoubtedly a batsman's wicket and the bowlers could do nothing at all with it. Redmond and Ponsobly Fane were responsible for the bulk of the runs obtained by the University. Both these batsmen—always the pillars of their side—played in their accustomed free-and-easy style, for the R.E. bowling, which is not very strong, now that Reakes has left the Colony, presented no difficulties to them. All the other batsmen on the side got into double figures, and the University had the satisfaction of declaring their innings closed when the score stood at 198 with only 5 wickets down.

Considering the wicket, it was not surprising that the Engineers found easy going when they went in to bat. Capt. Wahl set the ball rolling with a quickly compiled 23, but it was left to Waller to get top score in the match with an innings which was full of merit. Waller is to be congratulated upon the best innings he has yet played in the Colony, showing great coolness and judgment. He has to his credit the highest score made so far in this season's League cricket. Like their opponents, all the Engineers obtained double figures. They were only 19 runs behind their opponents when falling light caused stumps to be drawn. Another quarter of an hour would have seen the R.E. winning the match.

Craignower head the League table temporarily, and, on present form, should keep that position for another week, for they are playing the Engineers on their own ground to-day and should win, unless something extraordinary happens. The Civil Service are trying conclusions with the Chinese, and the match should be very closely contested.

It is difficult to find sufficient reason for the bad showing of the Hongkong C.C. against Kowloon C.C. last Saturday; for it cannot be pretended that the latter team is so superior to the former as the scorer would indicate. The absence of Hamilton and Syme Thomson from Hongkong's bowling department had some effect on the score, but even this, with the additional advantage that Kowloon got first knock on a batsman's wicket, should not, in the ordinary course of things, have enabled Kowloon to put up 202 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. Without wishing to detract from the credit of their achievement, one is bound to say that Dame Fortune favoured Kowloon.

Stapleton's batting was a treat to watch. From the outset he played with the utmost sang froid, making the occasional difficult balls which Pearce or Donnelly sent down look easy by stepping out and hitting them to leg. The innings was one of the best played on the Hongkong ground this season, for Stapleton batted enterprisingly and never gave a chance. Blackburn and De Souza deserve no little credit for having made things easy for Stapleton by knocking some of the stuffing out of the bowling during their partnership, but Stapleton was in such good form that I do not doubt that he would have put up a similar score even if he opened the innings.

It is possible to account in some degree for the poor show which the Hongkong men made in batting by the fact that they had had an unusually strenuous time in the field on a hot afternoon, and that the wicket was so out up that it proved treacherous to the batsmen. Pestonji and Taylor reaped a rich harvest, the former especially. Only Pearce and De Souza met with any success with the bat, and both of them were hard on Taylor, who, by the way, performed the "hat-trick." The other eight men on the side (Mans was absent) scored only 14 runs between them.

If the cricket played in the match between the Civil Service "B" team and the Police was not up to test match class, those engaged in the game extracted sufficient enjoyment out of it to hope that as many "B" team matches as possible will be arranged. T. H. King's score of 60 was the feature of the Police innings of 137, while Drummond contributed nearly half of the 106 runs scored by his side. King is worthy of better cricket than the "B" class. Roylance, who occasionally finds a place in the Civil Service first team, did the hat-trick, and, were it not that King spoilt his average, he would have done much better than obtain 5 wickets for 28 runs. Like many other afternoon matches, the match was drawn.

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No. 21, DES VOUZ ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

[2378]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

FULL REPORTS IN THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

The "WEEKLY PRESS," published this morning, contains full reports of the Peace Celebrations in Hongkong.

The issue of the "DAILY PRESS" on Thursday morning was sold out before 10 a.m., and many who wished to secure copies were disappointed.

Those desirous of obtaining the "WEEKLY PRESS" to keep as a record of an eventful week, or to send to friends at home, should send their orders to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS CO., LTD., as early as possible.

It will be a case of "first come first served." The issue will be limited and cannot be reprinted.

Price 30 cents a copy.

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Victoria Barracks, until 12 o'clock Noon on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1918, for the supply of FORAGE for the period January 1st, 1919, to March 31st, 1919.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the office of the O.C. A.S.C. at the Headquarters Office, Hongkong, November 17th, 1918. [2673]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from Friday to MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th.

By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 16th, 1918. [2668]

LOST.

A LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG with no notch on the collar since he has lost it.
Finder will be rewarded and anyone found detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.
Reply to—
S. F.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2665]

In the Goods of EDWARD JONES formerly of Hongkong and late of 15, Willow Bank Road, Birkenhead in the County of Chester, England, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 18 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 9 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others within this Colony to send in their claims to or against the above Estate to the 11th day of December, 1918. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned by that time.

Dated the 14th day of November 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors of the Estate of the above-named deceased.
Hongkong. [2671]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road. [2662]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST.
SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH,

1918, AT 5.30 P.M.

[2660]

INTIMATIONS

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

DINNER DANCES

will be held at

WISEMAN'S CAFE

THIS EVENING

Ticket for Dinner & Dances... \$2.

Dinner or Dance only ... \$1.

Dancing till midnight.

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED

TELEPHONE 407.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

[2508]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
8, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538]

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Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
(FRENCH BANK)
Princes Building, Charter Road,
where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567]

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R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2566]

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.

will hold

THEIR 35TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

on SUNDAY,

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission ... \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1918. [2651]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day started Business as a

Freight, Share and General Broker,

A. A. ALVES,

Top Floor, York Building,

Phone 1962.

Hongkong, November 14th, 1918. [2649]

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now OPEN after extensive repairs.

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Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall

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[2539]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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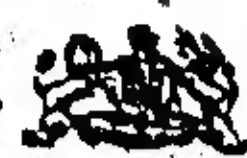
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TEL. 16.

To leave the Tuchana in the saddle with the knowledge that they would ride roughshod over any constitutional mandate which displeased them would be to court disaster and invite the foreign intervention which so many are anxious to avoid. Patriotic Chinese do not disguise the fact that China cannot work out its salvation unaided. The required aid will not be withheld once it becomes evident that the reactionaries are too powerful and too selfish to permit of an ordered Government being established.

It is astonishing how the tens of thousands of useless soldiery are maintained in the present state of national impotency. According to the reported terms of Japan's conditions precedent to the remission of the Boxer Indemnity—which, however, have been officially denied—it was stipulated that China was not to borrow money from any other foreign country. Caustic Chinese comment pointed out that the proceeds from the several railway and other loans would finance a campaign against the South for months. Be that as it may, it is significant that about two or three weeks ago the Government approached the Diplomatic Body with the request that the Maritime Customs surplus of two and a half millions in the Quadruple Banks should be released. The request met with a rather blunt refusal, the reply being that it could not be granted until the civil war was ended. It was rumoured, also, that the Salt surplus would be withheld. These decisions gave a decidedly physical aspect to the advice tendered by the Powers counselling peace and warning China that if she neglected to do her duty as an ally she would fail to obtain a place at the Peace Conference. It was thought that possibly these decisions were influenced by the protest addressed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, on behalf of the Canton Military Government, to the Allied Governments against the Customs and Salt Revenues drawn from provinces in opposition to the Central Government being handed to Peking and used for the subjugation of the South. Since then, however, it has been announced that the surplus from the Customs and Salt revenues have been returned to the Peking authorities, and that China is negotiating with the Allies for a big loan, secured on everything pledgeable, with which to pay off recent small loans and reorganise industry. This would seem to indicate that peace may be nearer than is generally supposed. Certainly conditions cannot be permitted to go from bad to worse indefinitely. Something must happen soon, and the collapse of the Central Empires brings that something nearer.

Capt. H. G. G. Sandemann, C.M.G., has been promoted Vice-Admiral.

A Thanksgiving Service is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. by Paris in their place of worship in Elgin Street.

One case (one death) of bubonic plague and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony in Thursday.

A small fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a Chinese dwelling in Pottinger Street. The Fire Brigade was summoned and quickly extinguished the flames. Little damage was done.

Mr. F. S. Unwin, newly-appointed Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, has recently arrived in that port together with Mrs. and Miss Unwin. Mr. J. F. Olsen, Commissioner at Hankow, has been transferred to Shanghai.

At the conclusion of the usual Friday prayer, a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Moslem Mosque, at which an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. A. F. Arculli. The speaker mentioned the glorious deeds of the Empire which have saved civilisation, and expressed the loyalty and devotion of Muslims to the King-Emperor.

The collections at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, to-morrow, will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen. The money received will be used to start an endowment fund for the local branch of the Missions to Seamen, which has no endowment fund and no reserve funds. The service at 11 a.m. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon) will be taken by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the evening service at 6 p.m. by Major Walmsley.

Representations are being made to the Government, we understand, in favour of the abandonment of the Defence Corps Camp on the ground that the staffs of commercial houses having been reduced to a minimum by the Military Service Tribunal, business should not be displaced by the withdrawal of men who are admittedly indispensable, especially as the imminence of peace renders such a proceeding wasteful and unnecessary.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHINESE DELEGATE TO THE
PEACE CONFERENCE.

PEKING, November 15th.
It is stated that Luk Ching-chang will be appointed China's plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference in Europe.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 15th.

GERMANS IN SHAMEN.

We are informed that the Germans in Shamen, after receiving the British Consul's notification, are preparing to leave Shamen during November.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It was decided by the Constitutional Conference yesterday that the Civil Governor in every province must first be elected by the Provincial Assembly, and subsequently obtain the sanction of the President to hold the office. The Governors are to be elected for a term of four years, and an acting Governor is in all cases to be appointed to serve during the absence of the Governor.

KING CHOW FRONT.

It is reported that Lung's troops have refused to give up their arms. They would only agree to evacuate King Chow if allowed to keep their arms. Both armies are therefore again preparing for action.

THE VICTORIOUS ARMISTICE.

JAPANESE CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegram has been received by a British concern in this Colony from one of the largest Japanese companies in Tokio:—

"Warmest congratulations on the conclusion of a victorious Armistice, towards which the unceasing British efforts so gloriously contributed."

THE LATE CAPTAIN CROMIE'S
CAREER.

Acting Captain Francis N. A. Cromie, D.S.O., R.N., who was killed after killing with his own hand three of the Bolshevik troops who forced an entry into the British Embassy at Petrograd—joined the Submarine Service in September, 1903, and was one of our earliest submarine officers. At the outbreak of war he was in command of the Hongkong submarine flotilla. In June, 1918, he went home to take command of Submarine E19. In September, 1918, he proceeded to the Baltic, via the Sound, in Submarine E19. During the period of his service in the Baltic he torpedoed a German destroyer in 1918, and the German light cruiser *Undine* in November, 1918, and in the months following under command of the Baltic Submarine Flotilla. When the Russian Revolution broke forth he handled the delicate situation in which the British Submarine Flotilla was placed with great tact, earned the respect of the extremists by his fair dealing and firm attitude, and kept his flotilla working against the Germans. In October, 1917, he was promoted acting captain, and in April, 1918, when the submarines were destroyed and the crews dispersed, he was responsible for the arrangements of this successful operation. Owing to his knowledge of Russian and familiarity with the conditions prevailing in Russia Captain Cromie remained on at the Embassy as Assistant Naval Attaché, and shortly afterwards was made British Naval Attaché.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 21.

Already acknowledged \$9,667.16
D. W. 6.00
Raffle for silver tea service and cake basket presented by members of the Jewish Recreation Club 451.87
Total \$10,125.03

A very pretty wedding took place at St. John's Church, Hankow, on November 5th in the presence of a large congregation, when Miss Florence Wilson Ferguson was married to Mr. J. Calvin Houston. The bride is the daughter of Dr. John Ferguson, of Peking, adviser to the President, and the bridegroom the American Vice-Consul in Hankow. It was a white chrysanthemum wedding, and the aisle, chancel and altar were a mass of white blooms, says the *C. O. Post*. The wedding procession was led by four ushers—Messrs. Mann, Shedd, Corbin and Donald Smith. The maid of honour was Miss Gertrude Gemmel. Miss Ferguson was given away by her father. The best man was Mr. Raymond C. Mackay, of the American Consulate-General—who, by the way, was leaving his post of Vice-Consul the same evening on furlough carrying with him the best wishes of numerous friends and their hopes that he will be reappointed to Hankow. The service was performed by Bishop Roots assisted by Dr. Ridgely, the Chaplain of the Church. After the wedding a delightful reception was held at the residence of the Bishop and Mrs. Roots.

THE WAR.

THE PREMIER ON THE USES OF VICTORY.

ROUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET TO RESUME SITTINGS:

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF PEACE TERMS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMISTICE.

ORGY OF REJOICING IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 14th.
There was an orgy of rejoicing in London, yesterday evening, when 100,000 people filled Trafalgar Square, shouting, singing, dancing, waving flags, and discharging fireworks. Officers mounted the Lions and fired Verey lights. German guns were hauled from the Mall and their wooden wheels thrown on a bonfire. Others were dragged in triumphant procession through the streets.

There were similar scenes in all the West End thoroughfares which were impassable owing to the numerous vehicles. A feature of the demonstrations, in which it is estimated 1,000,000 people participated, was the absence of drunkenness. General good humour prevailed.

VIOLENCE IN BELGIUM.

A French official message states:— Marshal Foch has sent a message to the German High Command stating that the German troops in Belgium have been committing acts of violence against the inhabitants contrary to the Armistice and that if the violations did not cease shortly the Allies will be obliged to take steps to terminate them.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S SUDDEN CONVERSION.

PARIS, November 13th.

A Havas message says:— There are many warnings in the French Press against the German bluff. The conversion of Germany was too sudden and they ask whether the transformation is genuine or not.

If the Germans do not carry out the terms of the Armistice the Allies will enforce them.

There is the same universal feeling about the Kaiser's ignominious exit.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

PARIS, November 13th.

A Havas message says:— The Entente should not allow Germany to join the German Republic. If it joins it must take its share of Germany's war expenses and indemnities imposed by the Allies.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN BRUSSELS.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

The *Telegraaf* states that German airmen from Brussels, who have landed at Roermond, declare that the people of Brussels have risen against the Germans. Officers are fleeing in motor cars.

FEELING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, November 13th.

A Havas message says:— The Allied High Command has received a wireless message from the German High Command stating that the French population in Alsace-Lorraine is assuming a hostile attitude towards German troops on march, and asking the French Government to send a message urging the Alsace-Lorraine people to remain calm.

The French Press states that this is the best evidence that a referendum is not necessary.

A NATIONAL COUNCIL IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

The second chamber of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet has constituted itself a National Council.

THE CRIMINAL KAISER MUST BE TRIED.

PARIS, November 13th.

A Havas message says:— French opinion is entirely against the liberty of the Kaiser spending the rest of his criminal life quietly abroad. He must be tried by a tribunal of the Entente.

THE MARCH TO THE RHINE.

LONDON, November 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—

The troops are busily preparing the advance towards the Rhine, which is expected to begin within a few days.

The German withdrawal is generally proceeding in an orderly fashion. Many regiments are marching back with bands playing.

The Germans have widely related a story of the heroism of a Tommy of the Thirty-Fourth Division. The Prussians, after being repeatedly mown down, surrounded a British machine-gun post. The Prussian officer with the White Flag was amazed to find a solitary British wounded man alive, who though he was promised kind treatment if he surrendered, told the Prussian to retire if he valued his life, as he meant to die with his comrades. The officer retired and the fusillade recommenced until the lad's machine-gun was silenced. The Germans are profoundly impressed with this magnificent heroism.

AMERICA TO HELP GERMAN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, November 13th.

In reply to Herr Ebert's appeal, President Wilson sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany, promising aid, food supplies and relief from distressing want.

He asks for assurances that public order will be maintained in Germany and that the equitable food distribution will be guaranteed.

HINDENBURG TO LEAD THE TROOPS' HOME.

LONDON, November 13th.

A German official statement says:— General von Hindenburg has issued a message to the Armies announcing that he remains in command, with a view to leading the troops home in order and discipline. He expects the officers and men to continue to do their duty.

GERMAN WHINING AT THE BLOCKADE.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

The Berlin Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, protesting against the hunger war involved in the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate the protest all the world.

THE EVACUATION PERIOD.

PARIS, November 13th.

On signing the Armistice, the German plenipotentiaries protested against the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation and said that want of transport might render the execution of the conditions impossible; furthermore, that the carrying out of the Convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

The period has been extended for a day.

ARMISTICE COMMITTEE SITTING AT SPA.

LONDON, November 13th.

A French official statement informs Germany that the only permissible negotiations between the armies are those dealing with mined mines and other hurtful contrivances.

A permanent International Armistice Committee which will shortly be meeting at Spa, will deal with all other questions regarding which the Allied Armies are forbidden to engage in *pour parlers*.

PARIS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY.

PARIS, November 13th.

A Havas message says:— Paris on Tuesday was delirious. There were unending processions. Such turmoil and hurly-burly were never before seen.

The cafes were open till eleven (1) THE GRAND FLEET CELEBRATES.

LONDON, November 13th.

A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the Armistice. A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated and myriads of syrens blew off, creating an awesome sound. A hundred searchlights played fantastically, and fire-works and star-shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting for some hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

THEIR MAJESTIES AMONGST LONDON PEOPLE.

LONDON, November 13th.

Their Majesties toured the East End and were cheerfully cheered by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

WHY GERMANY ACCEPTED THE TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

Gen. von Hindenburg in a proclamation states:—

Owing to the enemy's growing numbers breaking down our Allies, and to economic difficulties, our Government has resolved to accept the hard terms of the Armistice, but upright and firm we leave the fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION: SOVIET'S FIRST MOVE IN BERLIN.

LONDON, November 13th.

A message from Berlin was received in Copenhagen stating that the Soviet had abolished martial law and the censorship regulations.

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

A message from Berlin states that the Soviet has proclaimed a political amnesty and has fixed a maximum eight-hour working day, beginning from January 1st.

GERMAN TRIAL OF THOSE WHO PROLONGED WAR.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

The Independent Socialists in the Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for the prolonging of the war, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Hoetzendorf, and Herr Knapp, the President of the Fatherland Party.

ARMY COMMANDS SUBMIT TO SOVIET.

The Berlin Soviet announces that the Eastern and Western Army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet.

A Soldiers' Council has been formed in Antwerp.

Neutrals arriving state that the Brussels Garrison have mutinied, some of their officers were killed.

REVOLUTION PROCLAIMED IN BRUNSWICK.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

A telegram from Berlin states that a Republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick. A Soldiers' Council and a Red Guard has been established.

The People's Commissaries in Berlin have issued a proclamation promising universal suffrage to all men and women twenty years old.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

A patrol found Prince Henry of Prussia at Duke Frederick Ferdinand's castle at Eckemförde. He declared his adherence to the revolution.

CROWN PRINCE'S FATE A MYSTERY.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Crown Prince's fate is still a mystery. Telegrams now state that he arrived at Eysden on Tuesday and was conveyed to Maastricht, to the residence of the Governor of Limburg.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

A SUPREME SOVIET TO BE FORMED.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

The Socialist Leader Dr. Troelstra, in a speech, said that the watchword of the Dutch Socialists was "Revolution without Anarchy."

He condemned the Russian Bolshevik excesses and stated that the Socialists of Holland would act calmly but drastically.

The Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute a revolutionary authority, and to decide on the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country, also a Supreme Soviet if they were resolved on having one.

If a Supreme Soviet is established it would immediately assume supreme authority in Holland.

Condemning the militarism influence, he said that it emanated from the Queen and her *Entourage*, which was antagonistic to the spirit of the people.

His party demanded the socialisation of labour and would not allow the historic moment to pass through fear of violence.

The Government was unable to rely on the Army or the majority of the police.

We aspire power because we are indispensable to the realisation of that social progress rendered necessary by the downfall of militarism.

If the present Government remained in power, anarchy would result. The Social Democrats alone were capable of resisting anarchy, and raising Holland to her feet.

WARNING FROM THE PREMIER.

THE HAGUE, November 13th.

In the Second Chamber, the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled.

The Government were endeavouring to relieve the distress. The bread ration would be increased, while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people that disturbances would result in dislocation and famine.

HOLIDAY MARKETS.

As a result of the Armistice Consols have jumped from 81½ to 94½.

Rupee Paper at 53½, the nominal figure being 74/64.

Chartered are quoted at 80.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S ABDICATION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM VIENNA.

COPENHAGEN, November 13th.

It is officially stated from Vienna that the Emperor has abdicated.

TRAVELLING RESTRICTIONS.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING THE QUESTION.

LONDON, November 13th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Dr. T. J. Macnamara stated that the Government was considering the whole question of restriction as regards travelling by sea.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET TO RESUME ITS SITTINGS SHORTLY.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent learns that the Imperial War Cabinet will be shortly resuming its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of Peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between Imperial and Dominions Statesmen.

Canada will be represented by Sir Richard Borden and six others; New Zealand by Hon. W. Massey and Hon. G. Ward. Australia by Hon. W. M. Hughes and Hon. Joseph Cook.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

A BLOW AT GENERAL MAOKENSEN.

PARIS, November 13th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that Rumania has declared war on Germany.

This is apparently a measure for the purpose of securing the disarmament of General Mackensen's Army of occupation.

THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

COALITION GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE.

Mr. Lloyd George, in explaining his policy during the period of reconstruction to a meeting of the Liberals of both Houses, said that victory must be utilised as an impetus to reform.

A great housing programme was necessary, the hours of labour must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced, and production increased through land reform.

He foreshadowed large developments in transport. He said that there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit, if wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither revolution nor Bolshevism, but reaction and disunion.

More party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united Government, representing all Parties. He said, as regards free trade, that he did not propose to go so far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's 14 points prevented any idea of post-war economic war.

Irish Home Rule was essential but there must be no coercion of North East Ulster.

He concluded by saying that the watchword of the Government was progress. He must have the support of the Liberals.

A meeting of the Unionist Party voted confidence in Mr. Bonar Law after the latter announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present Coalition.

LATER.

MR. ASQUITH ADDRESSES HIS SUPPORTERS.

LONDON, November 14th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith privately addressed his supporters in the House of Commons yesterday. It is understood that he dwelt on the necessity for maintaining the unity of the Liberals which was in no way impaired by the Premier's speech on November 13th. He said that if the Liberal policy foreshadowed by the Premier was forthcoming every Liberal could support it.

He deprecated the Government running candidates against the Liberals. A number of speakers urged that Mr. Asquith should be appointed a peace plenipotentiary.

The conciliatoriness of his speech strengthens the idea, in political circles, of the possibility of a rapprochement of the two sections of the Liberals before the election on December 14th.

THE COTTON TRADE.

J. P. COATS.

LONDON, November 13th.

Messrs. J. P. Coats have made a net profit of £2,171,793 sterling.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 13th.

It is officially stated that the deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales during last week was 7,560, of which 3,093 were in London.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian Macpherson stated that in October 25,000 British soldiers in France were in hospital suffering from influenza of whom 420 had died.

Two thousand seven hundred men were in hospital suffering from pneumonia of which over 1,000 had died.

SERBIAN INDICTMENT OF BULGARIA.

WHOLESALE PILLAGING AND THEIVING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 13th.

The Serbians officially denounce the Bulgarians for systematic and wholesale pillaging of Serbian territories since the Armistice. The whole country is utterly denuded of all livestock and provisions. Everything transportable has been carried off including the inhabitants' clothing.

THE STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND.

BOLSHEVIK MISSION EXPELLED.

BERNE, November 13th.

In the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement, whose Headquarters are at Olten.

He reiterated the Federal Council's intention immediately to institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier the Bolshevik Mission which the Olteners wanted officially recognised.

THE ONWARD MARCH OF BOLHEVISM.

SPAIN CATCHES THE INFECTION.

MADRID, November 13th.

There has been some unrest here and in Barcelona. Stormy scenes occurred in the Spanish Chamber, several Deputies attacking the monarchy.

A SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

ZURICH, November 13th.

The Government have held a Conference with the strikers, and offers to withdraw the troops if the strike is stopped.

ASSISTING THE STARVING ENEMY.

DANGER FROM AMERICAN MEAT TRUST.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate of the vote of credit, Mr. J. R. Clynes said that the control of supplies and prices must continue until more normal times.

In conjunction with the United States an Inter-Allied organisation had been established to assist the starving enemy. The Allies and neutrals had the first claim, but victory imposed on us the obligation of supplying the immediate needs of the beaten foe.

Major Astor, the Secretary of the Food Ministry, said that the danger from the American Meat Trust was far more serious than was realised. It was a danger to all the importing countries. It had branches in the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand, and controlled 50 per cent. of the available importable world's supplies of meat. There was going to be a real meat shortage in Europe, but he believed that the Inter-Allied Food Council would be stronger than the Meat Trust, and be able to dictate to the Trust.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINKING OF THE "AUDACIOUS."

AN INCIDENT OF 1914.

LONDON, November 13th.

The Admiralty announces that the British warship *Audacious* sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27th, 1914.

The news was not issued previously owing to the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

ALLIED FLEET OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, November 13th.

The Admiralty announces that the Allied Fleet, passed through the Dardanelles on November 12th in fine weather. Anglo-Indian troops, occupying the forts, paraded as the ships passed. The Fleet arrived off Constantinople at eight o'clock to-day.

EMPIRE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

The Duke of Northumberland and Sir Gilbert Parker have joined the Empire Resources Development Committee, whose membership now numbers thirty-seven. Three of the original members—Earl Grey, Sir Starr Jameson and Mr. H. J. C. Cusack—have died, while four others—Mr. Walter Long, Lord Milner, Sir B. V. Vassar Smith and Sir B. Crofton Marks, M.P.—have resigned on grounds of ill health, pressure of public engagements, or acceptance of office under the Government. Lord Queensborough is chairman. The Committee advocates the development of the Empire's resources under such conditions as would give the State a share of the proceeds.

With the Coming of Peace

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RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

MORE "SORAPS OF PAPER"

The following Russian official news was sent out by wireless in September and intercepted by the Admiralty, per Wireless Press:—

On August 27th, at Berlin, three agreements were signed between Russia and Germany. It is proposed to define immediately the boundary line on all fronts. Germany evacuates the whole of the occupied territory east of Estonia and Livonia immediately after the frontiers have been established. Other occupied territories, to the east, Germany will evacuate when Russia shall have carried out her financial obligations, which must be done in the first four months. The territory west of the Berezina will be evacuated, when Russia shall have fulfilled her further financial obligations. With the exception of those separate parts of Russia for which there are treaties, Germany will not support the formation of new independent States in Russian territory. Russia will fight against the troops of the Entente Powers in Northern Russia. Germany promises that Finland will not attack Russia. The guarantee is given that after the clearing out of the Entente troops there will be no hindrance of Russian shipping and fishing near the Russian coast. Russia accepts the situation as regards Estonia and Livonia, and renounces sovereignty over them. Their destiny must be settled in accordance with the wishes of the population.

Russia has the right of transit without taxation to Revel, Riga, Windau, and their free ports and territories. All Black Sea regions outside the Caucasus will be evacuated by Germany after the ratification of the Russo-Ukrainian Treaty. Regions mentioned in the third Ukrainian universal will be evacuated by Germany not later than the general peace conference if the Russo-Ukrainian Peace Treaty should not be concluded before that date; also the railway line Rostov-Voronezh, also the lines Taganrog-Rostov and Tiflis to take them over for the transport of Russia's goods. While the Don region is occupied by her, Germany will deliver to Russia a certain quantity of coal. Russia gives in return a certain quantity of oil from Baku. Russia agrees to the recognition by Germany of the independence of Georgia, and the Baku district is assured to Russia.

Warships which were taken after the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty are recognised by Germany as being the property of Russia. All financial obligations between Russia and Germany, inclusive of all payments in connection with the war for the war prisoners, damages due because of the disregard of loans and because of the nationalisation of those enterprises up to July 1st—must be calculated as reaching the sum of 6,000,000,000 marks. This sum will be paid to Germany: one milliard in goods, one milliard in the Ukraine; two and a half milliards in gold and paper money; one milliard in goods and German paper money; or (if and the rest) in gold and Russian paper money. The bank deposits will be handed over by each side to the State Commissary of the respective States. All the taxes on wills are to be taken by the State of the country to which the heirs belong. All civil claims which have arisen during the war will be settled by an arbitration tribunal.

On September 22nd, in the evening, the Central Executive Committee ratified the three treaties concluded between Germany and Russia.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Lieut. General Sir John Maxwell, Commandant of the Northern Forces, speaking at the closing luncheon in connection with the Institute of Journalists Conference at Leeds, took the opportunity of saying a word or two for the much-criticised War Office, which had been, he said, the "Aunt Sally" of everybody. He really believed, and he knew a little of what he was talking about, the War Office deserved very well of the country. In reference to the services of the Press during the war, he confessed that it had been somewhat surprising to him that there should have been any necessity for such an institution as the Ministry of Information. He knew something of the difficulty of newspapers, and he thought that as the country had played the game so thoroughly and so well in all other respects it might have been trusted to get its information direct from its newspapers.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, president of the Institute, replying to the toast of "The Institute of Journalists," said the Press had been much criticised, mostly by persons who knew very little about it. He ventured to say that if the Press were to cease operations it would be like a perfect eclipse by day and a total stoppage of gas and electricity by night.

Finder the "Slacker."

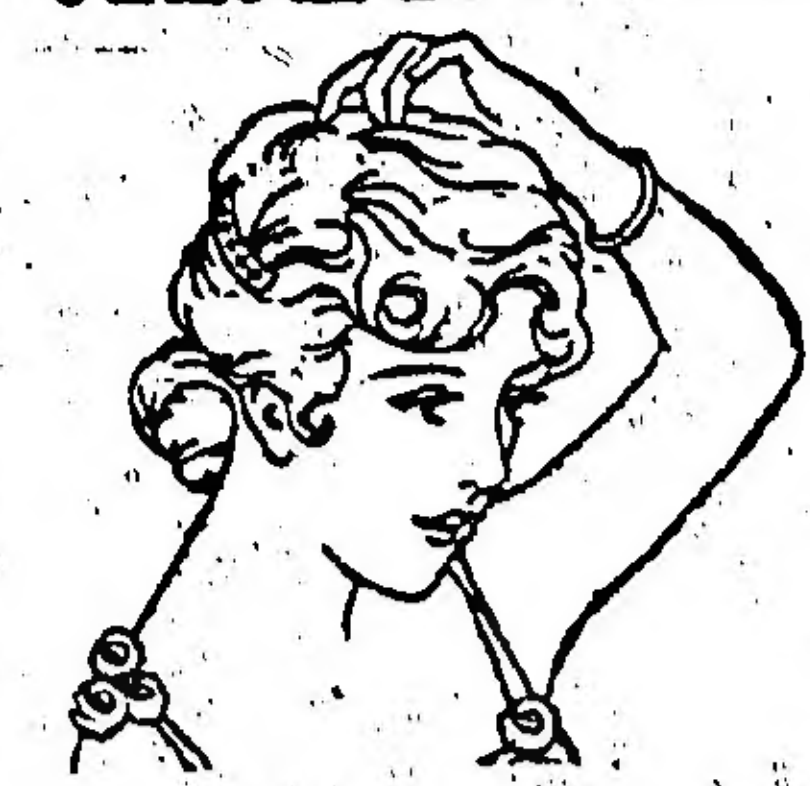
"What's the matter with you, my man?" a true specimen of the slacker was asked. "Well," he replied, "I eat well, and I sleep well, but when I see a bit of work I feel fit for nothing. Probably you have days when you don't feel like work—when you feel limp, listless, fit-for-nothing; but unlike the slacker, you have no appetite, no relish for food, and you have either just had a night of broken sleep, or one is probably in store for you. You are not really ill, but you are 'out of sorts.' It is more than likely that your stomach is at fault. It has probably lost its tone, and is consequently either your stomach must do its work thoroughly, or you must suffer. What you need—and need urgently—is a tonic that will brace up the stomach, quickly, surely and naturally. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you need. The medicinal extracts contained in this well-proved and most successful stomach and liver tonic enable the digestive organs to do their duty efficiently, and when they have been restored to proper working order, you are 'fit for anything.'"

"I once went off my 'appetite,'" says Mrs. McBrain, 244, Queen Street, Melbourne. "I lost interest in the everyday affairs of life and felt sick and out of sorts. Among my sufferings were sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of appetite, pains in the chest, sides and back, constipation, flatulency, and violent headaches. My tongue was coated, and there was a disagreeable taste in the mouth; I was weak and low-spirited."

"Nothing did any lasting good until I commenced to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. That remedy put new life and strength into me. The indigestion, with all its long train of evil symptoms, disappeared as though touched by a magic wand."

Next time you are out of sorts, or suffer in any way like Mrs. McBrain did, follow her example. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for your stomach's sake, and note how quickly your appetite returns; your tone is restored, and how your energy increases day by day.

Cuticura Soothes



Itching Scalps

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth. Sample Each Free by Post. Address post-card: Cuticura, New York, U.S.A. 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Sold everywhere.

28-14

JJ&S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKEY
unequalled for flavour and purity.
Guaranteed to be
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
Famous for over 100 years.
John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

When you hear a man
state that the demand for

JOHNNIE WALKER

must surely be too great for
quality to be maintained,
tell him you know better.

Tell him that to safeguard the three
"ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy
has always been, and always will be,
first and foremost to see that the margin
of stocks over sales is always large
enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents
for China:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, Scotland.

CONSTIPATION.

The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Constiveness, DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd. (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

AMERICA'S
LEADING
MOTORCYCLE

Indian

"Count the Indians on the road."

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.



THE VICTORY SMILE

SEE him smile. He has heard the great good news and it pleases him immensely as it pleases every one of us. Who is he? Never mind. It's a sure thing he's no Hun. They can't smile that way in Germany nowadays. There is something behind that smile that you should know

HE has been thinking out how to help the boys who have won the great Victory and he has come to devote all his spare cash to help the wounded and he is going to have some fun for his money. You will see him on HEATHER DAY buying rosettes, you will see him at St. Andrew's Fair shying balls at the effigy of Kaiser Bill and just for luck, he is going to buy some tickets in St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing. He knows where the money is going and he feels in a much happier mood over parting with it than he did last year at this time. You think it all out and you, too, will stomp up and smile.

HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

November 29th, 1918.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS AND STORES.

THE EMPIRE AND THE FUTURE.

The Master of Balliol (Mr. A. L. Smith) delivered a lecture in connection with the ninth biennial vacation course of the School of Geography at the University Museum, Oxford, recently. He said the term "Empire" had been unfortunate, and should be replaced by the term "British Commonwealth," as General Smuts suggested. Their democracy had now to be educated up to this idea, and democracy, in spite of certain inherent dangers, would rise to the conception of an Imperial citizenship and a Pax Britannica. This constituted for the ordinary man the best advance to a sane internationalism—an Imperial Commonwealth, which was much more intelligible to him than a League of Nations, to which it might be the first step, for the Commonwealth was already in existence. The people for a hundred years had been better Imperialists than the politicians or the economists, and this because an industrial democracy was profoundly pacific without being pacifist, and this must be the essence of the British Empire as compared with the Roman. If it succeeded it would be an example to the world. Was it fair to say that "a democracy cannot administer an Empire, but must leave that to the few." Yes, but the few must, then make it a thing of general interest to the many.

We must "educate our masters," and this was true even if the Government were our masters. The teachings of the Imperial Conference of this summer and its rejection of Federalism taught the same lesson. At any rate, to settle the constitutional problem the people must be more educated. Both sides, the British and the Overseas, had mistakes to correct and gaps to fill up. Practical suggestions for this were interchange of thought and popular education. This Commonwealth would be the first step to world-peace, and here again the war would have been a great creator. It all depended on the amount of intelligent and effective public opinion in the world. Peace required unanimity with provision for minorities; and the Empire showed that nationality could become international. There must be room for expansion provided; above all, there was needed a "sanction"—that was, an immediate and certain exercise of force against any violator of the peace. Such a force would be the economic pressure exercised by the British Commonwealth co-operating with America. It had become clear to the workers that this was their war, and the three terms, "democracy," "sea power," "commonwealth," each made for peace.



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-satisfaction, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

20,000 DOCTORS

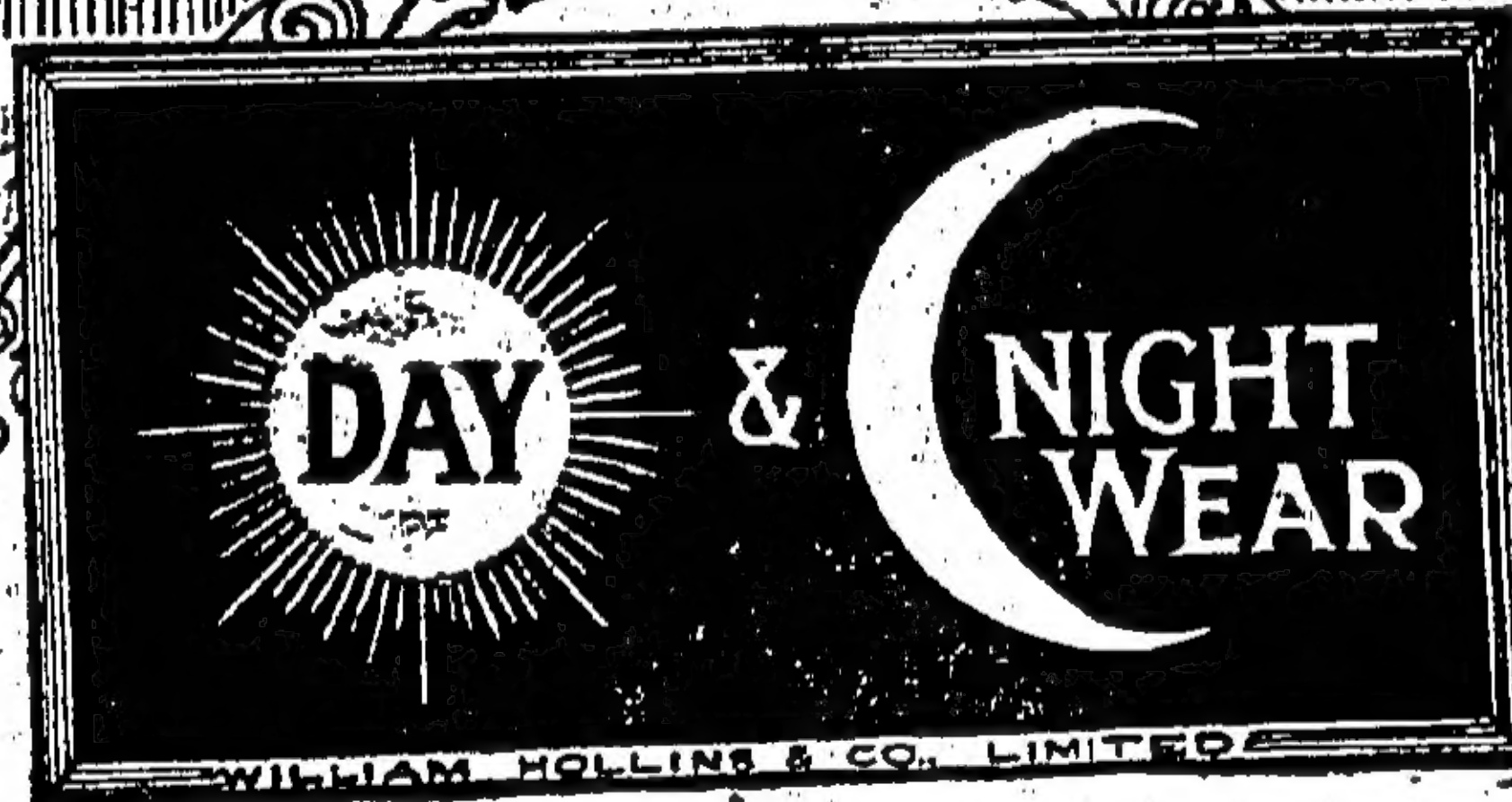
are recommending

PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.



CONFIDENCE.

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvedge of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" (Registered) and "CLYDELLA" (Registered) only less famous than "Viyella" (Registered) are made by the same firm.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

Viyella House, Newgate Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

as to BRIS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAIHONG" — [Capt. J. W. Evans] — FRIDAY, 22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN" — [Capt. A. E. Rodgers] — TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kake Mee).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

AS SHIPW AIR D

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	from			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments to be loaded on to which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & D'Olive, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOREA	YOKOHAMA-MARU 12,340 TONS	17th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU — 12,510 TONS	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOREA	NIKKO MARU — 9,600 TONS	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI MOJI	TENSHO MARU — 7,000 TONS	19th Nov. 11 A.M.
KOBE	TAMA MARU — 7,000 TONS	23rd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

[Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji] — Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU — Mon., 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.
2. FUSHIMI MARU — Thurs., 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.

[Omitting Manila Eastbound.]

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORE, Manager

Telephone 263 and 282

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT., 16th Nov. Noon
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 26th Nov.
SHINYOMARU	22,000	WED., 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the CAMARON PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, (Liner) and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS	DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
COLOMBO	
BATAVIA	Monthly direct service.
SOURABAYA	
SAMARANG	
"TAMON MARU" No. 12	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z.
MELBOURNE	ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS
VANCOUVER	U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
SEATTLE	
TACOMA	
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
TAKAO	
SWATOW	For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
AMOY	"WOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.
	For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
	"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 17th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919.

"CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street.
Tel. 1843

EXTRA TO THE Hongkong Daily Press.

SUNDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

THE WAR.

GENERAL SMUTS DISCUSSES POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION RECOMMENDED.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE NOT DEAD

INSISTENT FRENCH DEMAND FOR KAISER'S TRIAL.

GERMAN NAVAL REVOLUTIONARIES PUT TO SEA TO MEET ALLIES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ARMISTICE

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO H.M. THE KING.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that His Majesty had intimated that he wished to send a message to the Empire by addressing both Houses of Parliament and official representatives of the Dominions and India in England.

It had been decided that the best way of doing this would be that both Houses of Parliament should present an Address to His Majesty.

The Address would be moved in both Houses on November 18th or 19th and both Houses would proceed to the Royal Gallery to receive His Majesty's reply.

LATER.

The Premier will move in the House of Commons on November 17th "that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice and the prospects of victorious peace."

THEIR MAJESTIES CHEERED IN SOUTH LONDON.

LONDON, November 14th.

Their Majesties toured South London, and were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds.

FORMAL ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS.

LONDON, November 14th.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arranged to formally enter Brussels on November 18th.

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, November 14th.

The Government have appointed High Commissioners to administer Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMAN TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

AMSTERDAM, November 14th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Chief Burgomaster has issued a statement that great numbers of German troops, returning from the front, are behaving in a most disorderly manner. He appeals to all parties to master the danger.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN CONGRATULATES FRANCE.

PARIS, November 14th.

Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, has congratulated France on behalf of the British Government. England, he said, would always be grateful to France for what France had done and both countries would remain closely united after the war.

DEMAND FOR THE KAISER'S TRIAL.

PARIS, November 14th.

A Havas message says:—What to do with the Kaiser is the question most keenly debated in Paris. The French Press demands that the Kaiser be placed on trial by the free peoples for the murder of 20,000,000 men and for the ravaging of towns. No agreeable retirement should be allowed.

REQUISITIONING IN GERMANY.

PARIS, November 14th.

A Havas message says:—Leading business men in France demand the appointment of 20 officers, who are business specialists, for the purpose of carrying out requisitioning in Germany, having the same power of seizure as the German officers arrogated in France.

CURIOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

LYONS, November 15th.

A message from Berlin states that it is difficult to obtain an assured judgment upon the situation in Germany. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that all the officials of the old régime are still functioning, including the personnel of the Government.

Properly speaking, Dr. Solf continues to sign the Notes sent to the Allies. General von Scheuch, War Minister, remains at his post, and General von Hindenburg retains his Command.—French Wireless.

FULFILLING ITS CONDITIONS.

PARIS, November 14th.

A Havas message says:—A period of five days has been allowed the enemy to hand over to the French troops the armament and material of all kinds stipulated in the Armistice.

The French Army will begin the occupation of territories as the German evacuation proceeds.

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

"ELABORATE CAMOUFLAGE."

LONDON, November 14th.

Most of the Paris newspapers distrust the attitude of Germany's new rulers.

Le Matin declares that they are playing at revolution in order to secure a modification of the Entente's terms.

Le Echo de Paris states that the German revolution is an elaborate camouflage.

THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 14th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the new German Government consists Herr Ebert, Minister for the Interior and Minister for Military Affairs, Herr Haase, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Scheidemann, Minister of Finance and Minister for the "Colonies," Herr Dittmann, Minister for Demobilisation, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Health, Herr Landsberg, Minister of Publicity and Minister for Fine Arts and Herr Barth, Minister of Social Policy.

MODERATE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, November 14th.

There is a strong moderate movement throughout South Germany. Non-Socialists as well as Socialists have been appointed ministers in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Baden.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 14th.

The Berlin Government requests that military discipline and the right of punishment be maintained in the Fleet, that officers be obeyed, and that the Soviets support them in maintaining discipline, and finally, issues a warning against the damaging of ships or other establishments.

ANTI-SEMITIC PROGRAM AT WARSAW.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Foreign Office, hearing that an anti-Semitic program is proceeding at Warsaw, has issued a warning against violence, which is threatening the people from the Rhine to the Volga. It points out that the Allies and the United States stand ready to help to restore order, but are powerless if the people embark on anarchy.

A "TRULY DEMOCRATIC" STATE.

COPENHAGEN, November 15th.

The Centre Party in the Reichstag has issued an appeal demanding equal rights for its principles. The National Liberals, in an appeal, promise to co-operate in the establishment of a truly democratic State, and demand the early election of the National Convention.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRUSSIAN CROWN PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

LONDON, November 14th.

A German official message says:—The new Prussian Government has issued a proclamation confiscating entailed property of the Prussian Crown, and placing it under the administration of the Ministry of Finance. Unentailed property which belongs personally to the King and the Royal Family is not affected.

REVOLUTIONIST ELENIPOTENTI- ARIES PUT TO SEA.

LONDON, November 14th.

The light cruiser Koenigsberg put to sea on Wednesday with plenipotentiaries of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the Fleet to meet the British Admiralty's representatives.

Admiral von Hipper, Chief of the High Seas forces, participates in the negotiations as expert adviser on the execution of the Naval conditions of the Armistice.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CROWN PRINCE NOT DEAD.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, November 14th.

The various rumours as to the whereabouts of the German ex-Crown Prince have been set at rest by the definite report from Amsterdam that he crossed into Holland at Oudvoeshoven with his suite in four automobiles, and was brought to Government House at Maastricht. Apparently the authorities are considering the situation caused by the arrival of the unwelcome visitor.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

Three officers accompanied the Crown Prince who, in leaving Spa, motored by a circuitous route to avoid German troops. All four were disarmed by the Dutch Frontier guards and devoured the food and beer given to them.

The Crown Prince appeared to be in excellent humour. He asked for cigarettes, chatted with the guards and asked for the latest news from Berlin.

It is now certain that the Kaiser was not accompanied by any of his family. He and several German officers remained for two hours in the neighbourhood of Amstongen.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS. IMPRESSIVE SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, November 14th.

General J. O. Smuts, representing the Government, as host, at a dinner in London, to a number of American Editors, said that America's collaboration with the British Empire in reconstructing the future of the world was as significant and promising as was her entry into the war.

He paid a tribute to the large-hearted and sportsmanlike way the British were celebrating peace—no vindictiveness, no hymns of hate.

"I had little differences with the British, as you had, but let's freely and frankly admit that they are a great people. (Cheers.)"

The fearfulness of the fate of Prussian militarism is the most awful and most solemn judgment in history, but all Europe to-day is broken and bleeding and her ancient institutions are collapsing wholesale.

He said there was danger of a great set-back from which Europe would not recover for generations. The Allies must now organise the world against hunger and unemployment, owing to the new continental situation.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

It was rapidly being recognised that a League of Nations had become a sheer practical necessity. The inter-Allied machinery which was going to ration the countries against hunger was the first step towards a League. Similarly, owing to shortages, raw materials would have to be rationed.

The future map of Europe would soon be a veritable medley of small nations, some of which were already threatened with internal disorders. Therefore, a future international organisation to keep peace was imperative.

Thus a League, from small beginnings, would develop vitality and attract a great volume of public opinion, eventually becoming strong enough to essay the supreme task of preserving the peace of the world.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

The League, moreover, could be usefully employed to depute a nation to act on the League's behalf in governing certain territories, as in the case of some German ex-Colonies. Some of these were quite fairly and properly claimed by, and must given to the Dominion which conquered them, but as regards those not so claimed certain Powers might be deputed to hold such Colonies as mandatories of the League until the question of their ultimate disposal was settled, because the Allies would resist to the utmost their restoration to Germany, as it was impossible to foresee how Germany would develop in the future.

THE POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

Concluding, General Smuts eloquently urged the making of the best use of the present opportunities. The age of miracles was never past. The whole world was again plastic and susceptible to the new creative impression, and of being remade to better ends on lines of universal freedom and justice, thus permanently establishing goodwill among all classes and nations.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.

The withdrawal of newspaper censorship is officially announced.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND ALLIES TAKING RELIEF STEPS.

LONDON, November 15th.

Reuter learns that the Allies are taking most energetic steps to relieve the food shortage in Holland, which is the chief cause of the present unrest. The situation is already easier and it is hoped that Allied action will alleviate the gravity of the position.

PEACE TERMS WITH TURKEY AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Major Newman suggested that the peace terms with Turkey should ensure to the British Empire the effective custody of that portion of Gallipoli where so many of the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force were buried.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that he was grateful for the suggestion, which would be carefully borne in mind.

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

DESIROUS OF UNION WITH SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, November 14th.

A delegation from the Aaland Islands has informed the Allies that the Islanders unanimously desire union with Sweden.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, November 14th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Lammacher Cabinet has resigned.

BAVARIAN TROOPS EVACUATE THE TYROL.

AMSTERDAM, November 14th.

A telegram from Innsbruck states that Bavarian troops have evacuated the Tyrol.

GENERAL MACKENSEN'S ARMY RETURNING.

AMSTERDAM, November 14th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian Government is providing six trains daily for transport of General von Mackensen's army.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons Sir Lee Chollz Money stated that the merchant shipping output would soon be 3,000,000 tons yearly. He believed that British shipping would play a part in the future which would not be inferior to the part it had played in the past.

NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT. POLLING ON DECEMBER 14TH.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he proposed to recommend to His Majesty to issue, on November 15th, a proclamation summoning a new Parliament. Nomination day would be on December 4th, and votes would be counted on December 21st or 22nd.

SYNDICALIST STRIKES IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, November 14th.

Syndicalist riots have occurred in Copenhagen and some provincial towns. A number of persons were injured. Many arrests were made.

WINTER RACING AT HOME.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Government veto on winter racing has been removed.

GOVERNMENT VETO REMOVED.

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THE ALLIED SQUADRONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, November 14th.

A Havas message says:—The Allied Naval Squadrons reached Constantinople yesterday. The French Second Squadron was commanded by Admiral Amet, whose flag was hoisted on the battleship Diderot.

THE FRENCH UNITS.

LYONS, November 15th.

The French warships Diderot, Moreau, Vergniaud, Justice, Jules Michel, Ernest Renan and six destroyers have arrived at Constantinople.—French Wireless.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS.

AN AUSTRIAN APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, November 16th.

Austria has asked President Wilson for his good offices with the Allies for the modification of one of the terms of the Turkish Armistice so as to permit several thousand Austro-Hungarians to remain in Turkish territory instead of returning home, thus adding to the serious food problem.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter learns that President Wilson is coming to England shortly.

MORE WAR DECORATIONS.

A NEW "STAR" APPROVED.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ian Macpherson announced that it had been agreed that a Star similar to the 1914 Star, but dated 1914-5, be given to all naval men and marines who had served on a warship at sea prior to December 31st, 1915, and to all soldiers and members of the air forces who had served in any war theatre prior to the same date. Nobody would receive the 1914-5 Star as well as the 1915 Star.

LABOURITES IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

BIG VOTE IN FAVOUR OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, November 14th.

A Labour Party Conference passed a resolution in favour of the Labourites withdrawing from the Government by 2,117,000 against 80,000 votes.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKEY'S FLIGHT.

FLIGHT OF YOUNG TURK LEADERS.

LYONS, November 15th.

According to news from Constantinople, the leaders of the Young Turk Committee, notably Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and Djemal Pasha, have fled. All three are accused of the embezzlement of public funds.—French Wireless.

THE STRIKE IN SWITZER- LAND.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

BERNE, November 14th.

The National Council, by 136 votes to 15, approved the Federal Council's military and other precautionary measures.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

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HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

DON'T FORGET

Harmston's Circus is Opening
TO-NIGHT at Kowloon.

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